Nelson A. Hollinshead

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1851. VOLUME III---NUMBER 22.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	25
For one insertion of two squares,	1 50
Each additional insertion,	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
EDEN SMITH,	HENRY DEVENISH,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	DAVID E. BUNNELL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
JAMES WAREHAM,	JAMES CARROLL,
JOHN RIGGS,	DAVID M. GAMETT,
HENRY ROBINSON.	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
A. D. BOYNTON,	DAVID JAMES ROSS,
A. D. BOREN.	

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. W. PLAYER, Savannah, Mo.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FILCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

KANESVILLE—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point— —— —— Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOUGH, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS. "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Peoples & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Jessee E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, E. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Missouri. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Buxton & Dewalt, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. M. Stone, T. H. Sutton & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y

Legitimate Authority.

BY ELDER JOHN HYDE.

Legitimate authority to teach and administer the principles of truth, will be felt and regarded, when closely and carefully considered, as one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred on humanity. To point out a few of the reasons that make the truth of this proposition manifest, is the object of the following essay.

Looking upon men, they are found to possess affections, that they may love and hate; faculties that they may ponder and cogitate; bodies, by the medium of which these affections and faculties may attain developement by action; and by action, if divinely directed, realize perfection and happiness.

Some men of enlightened minds, but without legitimate authority, have endeavored to ascertain principles, by which they have thought, if men would be regulated, happiness might be attained. Other men, of minds equally enlightened and cultivated, have disputed the correctness of such principles, and denied their efficiency to produce the desired result. Other men, of genius equally acute, and with minds equally enlighten, have not only disputed the correctness of such principles, but have utterly denied the right or authority of any man, or number of men, to set up their principles or opinions as a standard by whose decisions to require, or by whose penalties to enforce obedience. The absence of legitimate authority to teach and administer the principles of truth has, therefore, been most painfully felt and irrefragably proved.

Men without "legitimate authority" have originated and multiplied rules, plans, and systems by which, if possible, to secure human happiness. Thus, in heathen countries we see men and women performing ceremonies the most abject and degrading, and observing rites the most cruel and inhuman. In Roman Catholic countries we find them believing doctrines the most unreasonable and atrocious, and perpetrating persecutions the most ruthless and barbarous. In Protestant countries we find them engaged in strifes, splits, and divisions the most childish and ridiculous, terminating oftentimes in alienations, hatreds, and persecutions.

Such ceremonies, rites, doctrines, strifes, and persecutions we find taught, defended, and enforced by men of genius the most acute, intellect the most comprehensive, and eloquence the most captivating. Such are the means by which men without legitimate authority have endeavored to secure human happiness; and with what success, let the history of the oppressed bodies and enslaved minds of men declare '—a history whose horrors, blood and groans creation utters and re-echoes in tones of terrible woe!—a history whose detail is a bitter and burning demonstration of the curse that an authority that is not legitimate must ever inflict!

Questions as to authority now deeply agitate the minds of men, and stir their souls to the centre, awakening new powers of thought, suggesting dark principles of action, combining new elements of change, and arousing fierce spirits revolution; the result of whose disastrous operations will ere long baptize earth's bosom with the blood of her slaughtered sons!

Men without legitimate authority and divine direction form a thousand different opinions as to what principles are true and right; and in carrying out and acting upon their various and conflicting notions, form a thousand coteries and sects; and in all this are truly sincere. So far from being satisfied with either their opinions or systems, they are perpetually engaged in correcting and changing their opinions, and remodelling and reforming their systems. The most perfect bewilderment and Babylon is the sad and sorrowful result. Sincere men, collapsed with confusion so relentless, invent and put into operation various plans and "evangelical alliances," by which, if possible, to harmonize those jarring elements, and confusion worse confounded in the sickening issue!

Sincere men, it may be, have been oftentimes charmed by the spell that the eloquence of theologians and preachers has thrown around their feelings; but returning reflection brings with it the returning consciousness of the panic that the iron of *uncertainty* has lodged in their souls. They may be told of gifted preachers, of profound commentaries and beautiful churches, but in the anguish of their spirits, thirsting after truth, they sigh for the blessings that can only flow from the lips of men having "legitimate authority" to teach in certainty what the children of men must do "to be saved."

Action, as before proved, can alone give developement and perfection to the affections and faculties,—can alone secure happiness. But while men are uncertain as to the truthfulness of their principles, they can never be hearty and decided in action;—while men are compelled to spend their time in endeavors to ascertain what principles are true, the time for action is being wasted; and the inevitable result, human experience being the judge, is uneasiness and unhappiness. Groaning humanity, whether knowing it or not, utters its sigh and its prayer for the restoration and establishment of a "legitimate authority" to teach and administer principles of truth, that men's lives might be lives of action, and consequently lives of happiness.

How shall such authority be restored? who are the men to wield its power—expound its principles—administer its ordinances—and enforce its penalties? God is alone the fountain of power, and the source of authority; with Him it therefore remains to make choice of the men, whom it may please Him to invest with this authority. To him it belongs to enjoin, through such men, what shall be practiced, and prohibit what shall be avoided, to decide what shall be objects men's affections shall love, and what shall be the subjects by which their faculties shall be engaged and absorbed, this "legitimate authority" God in times past conferred upon men approved by himself; either by direct revelation, or by the ministration of angels—these men were known by the name of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, Pastors, and Teachers—men whose knowledge being certain, their lives were lives of godlike, noble, and ceaseless action: consequently, they realized great perfection and happiness—these men had to discharge high duties, and without high endowments could not have done so. By such Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, and Teachers' men could "Saints be perfected, the work of the ministry done, and the body of Christ edified and baptized by one Spirit into one body;" take away from these "Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, and Teachers, their legitimate authority" to teach and administer the principles of truth and the work of perfecting the Saints, &c., they could not have done. It is admitted that such "legitimate authority" is not now among men; without it the Apostles, &c., could not have done their work; therefore, without the same qualification now, the same work cannot be done: take from the Apostles, &c., their "legitimate authority," and you reduce them to the imbecile level of ancient rabbies, whether pharisee, sadducee, or essence, or to the still lower level of modern doctors of a thousand discordant notions, and hardly pronounceable names.

Jewish apostacy was demonstrated in the days of our Lord by its numerous sects; all admit this, if sectarianism gave the brand of apostacy to the Jews. Much more so in relation to modern christianity! Sectarian christianity thy name, thy nature is *Babylon*, and the curse of confusion is upon thee. To withdraw from the church of apostles, prophets, &c., was to withdraw from "legitimate authority," to draw back to perdition. Sectarians are continually withdrawing from the "authority" of each of their sects without apprehension or fear How clearly this fact manifests the great destinction and difference existing between the Church of Christ and modern sects. If a sovereign was as unlike a sterling coin as modern sectarianism is unlike the Church of Christ, no man of common sense would be imposed upon by a counterfeit so glaring.

As, therefore, the absence of "legitimate authority" to teach and administer gospel laws and ordinances, has filled the earth with divisions and confusion, so the restoration of "legitimate authority" can alone restore the Church of Christ, and exhibit to the world that "Oneness" for which our Lord prayed; then, and not till then, will it learn and admit "that the Father sent the Son."

Sincere men look with distress upon the multiplying sects and divisions around, and feeling the absence of the kingdom and Church of Jesus, pray "thy kingdom come," a kingdom in which there are no Michaelists, Raphaelites, Gabrielites, Peterites, or Paulites. Will God ever answer their prayer, and restore apostles, prophets, pastors, and teachers, invested with "legitimate authority" to teach and administer the gospel—the everlasting gospel? Yes, oh, yes! He will answer the anguishing prayer, and in the last days, according to the prediction of prophets and seers, raise up a kingdom never to be removed; that will break in pieces all other systems; become from a little despised stone a mountain, and fill the whole earth. What if that "little stone" and kingdom "be the Church of Latter-day Saints!" How very like the Church of Christ she is in principles, officers, ordinances, and blessings! and how altogether unlike the churches of sectarianism the uncharitable "little stone," threatening "to break in pieces all other systems!" and no marvel for systems divided against each other must soon devour and demolish each other and come to nought—such are the words of him who "spake as man never spake."

One fact is very striking, that whenever God invested men with "legitimate authority," such men were ever regarded as "troublers in Israel," fools, traitors, and impostors, they were harrassed, hunted, stoned, crucified, and burned;—men "of whom the world was not worthy!" Blood of ancient apostles and prophets—of *Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith*, and many others say are not these things so!

Be it known to all men that Latter-day Saints, being taught principles of truth by legitimate authority, their lives are lives of action—action that results in happiness, and thus know for themselves the principles to be true and efficient; illustrating and proving the verity of our Lord's words, "if any man will *do* my will he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God:" To God even the Father, be all honor and glory, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

New Railroad Invention.

The New York Tribune mentions an invention not only in the construction of Railroads but in the transportation of the cars thereon. The rails to be elevated above ground to any required height so as to suspend the cars from wheels at top instead of impending them as at present. The advantage proposed to be gained is that with the aid of powerful magnets fixed in the cars below the rails the weight of the latter is lessened by whatever the amount of power of the magnet may be. That is an ingenious theory whatever it may prove to be in practice.

An animal does not draw blood from the hoof with the battle-axe of an enemy.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Song of the Deseret Bird.

BY LYDIA ANN.

Oh! come! come away to the beautiful land,
The land that Jehovah has blest;
Where His protection and mercy expand,
Like the wings of a dove o'er her nest.

Oh! come to the fertile the fruit burdened land,
The region of plenty, and rest;
Where God has heap'd up, with omnipotent hand,
The wealth of the East, and the West.

Oh! come where the spring cometh not from afar,
But leaps out of the sun and the earth,
Where summer all glorious with sunshine and shade,
Rejoices in labor and health:
To see o'er her smiling dominion display'd,
A superabundance of wealth.

Where Autumn brings home with thanksgiving and mirth,
The fruits that Jehovah has given;
And winter sits down by his bright blazing hearth,
To joy in the bounty of Heaven.

Oh come where the air is salubrious and sweet,
Where health with the rivers flows free;
Where the world worshipp'd gold, glitters under our feet,
Unvalued as sand by the sea.

The realm to which blessing and beauty belong
Where nature with happiness teems;
Nor genius of romance, nor spirit of song
Has seen aught so fair in her dreams.

'T is the Valley of God,—the fair land of his choice,
His Paradise—deep in the West; [rejoice,
Where the Saints of his kingdom, may meet, and
With his presence of holiness blest.

The Spirit Divine, from its fountains above,
Beams on it, ineffably bright;
And the angels of God, on their missions of love,
Walk visibly forth in the light.

Come now—for the world has grown aged in guilt,
Her measure with sin runneth o'er;
The blood of the Saints she hath wickedly spilt,
Till her garments are spotted with gore.

The Justice Divine, which hath suffer'd so long
Shall visit her wickedness soon;
The arm of his vengeance is fearfully strong,
And the power of his wrath shall be shewn.

His terrors the fiercest of souls shall appal,
And those who his judgments defied,
Shall call on the rocks and the mountains to fall,
Their souls from his presence to hide.

Oh tempt not the plagues ot that terrible day,
For who shall be able to stand?
But now—while his mercy waits—hasten away,
To his chosen and beautified land.

While earthquake and plague, fire and storm are abroad,
To desolate earth with their woes,
The Spirit of Peace—and the presence of God,
Shall shelter this land of repose.

Minutes of the General Conference,

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, held in the Bowery, Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 7th, 1851.

Present of the First Presidency—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards.

Patriarch—John Smith.

Of the Twelve Apostles—Orson Hyde, Wilford Woodruff, G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson.

Presidency of the Seventies—Joseph Young, B. L. Clapp, J. M. Grant, A. P. Rockwood, H. Herriman, Levi Hancock, and Zera Pulsipher.

Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer, and Willard Snow.

High Priest's Quorum—John Young, and Reynolds Cahooon.

The High Council of the Stake.

Presiding Bishop—Edward Hunter.

Clerk of Conference—Thomas Bullock.

The Conference was called to order by President Kimball, who stated that if the people have paid their tithing, the Spirit of God will be on this Conference; and notified the brethren, that another person would not get his endowment until his tithing was paid in full.

The Choir sung a hymn; prayer by Elder Orson Hyde, and singing.

President Young then addressed the people on the business of the Conference, and the experience that this people had passed through, and showed that Mormonism circumscribes all truth, whether in heaven, on earth, or in hell, and will continue to revolutionize this world, until all the kingdoms of the earth are subject to the kindom of Jesus Christ, and testified that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God, and was as good a man as ever walked on the earth. Adjourned.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Opened with singing and prayer, followed by discourses from Elders E. T. Benson, O. Hyde, G. A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, Levi Hancock, President Young, and Willard Richards, each bearing a powerful testimony to the work of the Lord in the last days, and testifying that Joseph was a Prophet of God.

Adjourned, until the 8th, at 10 o'clock.

Monday, September 8th, 10 a. m.

Conference called to order by President Young; singing; prayer by Elder Joseph Young, and singing.

President Young then introduced the Hon. Perry E. Brocchus, Judge of the Supreme Court, for Utah Territory; who, thanked the people of the Territory for their [illegible] him in [illegible] monument intended to be built to the memory of General Washington, and finished his discourse by saying, that he should always remember with deep gratitude, and respect, his interview with the Latter-day Saints in their mountain city.

He was followed in his remarks, by President Young, and the congregation was dismised with benediction by Elder Wilford Woodruff.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

After an intermission of one hour, the Conference was called to order by President Young; singing; prayer by Elder John Young, and singing.

[illegible] business of the Conference, to bring before the people the authorities of the Church, and presented Brigham Young, as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, throughout all the world, and also as Prophet, Seer, and Revelator; which was carried unanimously.

Heber C. Kimball was then presented as First Counsellor to President Young, and Willard Richards, Second Counsellor; who were severally sustained in their office.

John Smith was sustained as the Presiding Patriarch to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Willard Richards was sustained as the Historian of the Church, and General Church Recorder.

Orson Hyde was sustained as the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; and Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and F. D. Richards, were severally sustained as members of the same Quorum.

Daniel Spencer was sustained as President of this Stake of Zion, and David Fullmer, and Willard Snow, as his Councillors.

Henry G. Sherwood, was sustained as President of the High Council, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Heman Hyde, Wm. W. Major, Levi Jackman, Ira Eldridge, John Vance, E. D. Wooley, and John Parry, were sustained as members of the same; and Winslow Farr, and Wm. Snow, were voted to be members of said Quorum.

John Young was sustained as President of the High Priest's Quorum; and Reynolds Cahoon, and George B. Wallace, as his Counsellors.

Joseph Young was sustained as Senior President of all the Quorums of the Seventies; and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp, and Jedediah M. Grant were sustained as his Counsellors.

Edward Hunter, was sustained as Presiding Bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

John Nebeker was sustained as President of the Elder's Quorum; and James H. Smith, and Aaron Sceva, as his Councillors.

Joseph Harker was sustained as President of the Priest's Quorum; and Simeon Houd, and Lewis White, as his Counsellors.

McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teacher's Quorum; and John Vance, and Reuben Perkins, as his Counsellors.

Return R. Hill was voted as President of the Quorum of Deacons.

Brigham Young was sustained as Trustee in trust, for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Edward Hunter as an Assistant Trustee.

D. H. Wells was sustained as the Superintendent of the Public Works.

The President, and Assistants, of the Perpetual Emigrating Company, to gather the Poor, were next presented, when Brigham Young was sustained as President of said company; and Heber C. Kimball, W. Richards, W. Woodruff, O. Hyde, C. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, J. M. Grant, D. H. Wells, W. Snow, E. Hunter, D. Spencer, T. Bullock, J. Brown, W. Crosby, A. Lyman, C. C. Rich, L. Young, P. P. Pratt, O. Pratt, and F. D. Richards, were sustained as his Assistants.

President Young said, there would be travelling Bishops, to visit the Bishops in their respective wards, to see that they do their duty, and if they do not do it, they will be removed out of their place and others put in; when, Nathaniel H. Felt, was nominated as one of the travelling Presiding Bishops, under Bishop Edward Hunter—Carried.

John Banks was nominated as another of the travelling Bishops, and carried.

Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah M. Grant, and Orson Hyde, were voted as Agents of the Perpetual Emigrating Company, to gather the Poor to this place.

Samuel W. Richards, Willard Snow, Abraham O. Smoot, Dorr P. Curtis, and Vincent Shurtliff, were voted to take mission to England.

Daniel Carn, was voted to take a mission to Germany.

John Young, was voted to take a mission to the States, to preach, and gather up the Saints.

John L. Dunyon, was voted to take a mission to the States, and preach the Gospel.

A manifest of the affairs in the Tithing office, was read; also a manifest of the Perpetual Emigrating Poor Fund Company.

Adjourned, to 10 a. m. Sunday, to meet in the Bowery.

Sunday, Sept. 9th, 10 a. m.

Conference called to order, by President Young; singing; prayer by Elder George A. Smith; singing.

Teacher, [illegible]

Conference being called to order, was opened by the Choir; prayer by Elder [illegible] and singing.

The [illegible] opened in the usual manner. The Patriarch John Smith, said he had been through the whole scene of persecution, of mobbing, and murders, from 1832 to the present time, and alluded to the night of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum in Carthage Jail, and called on the people to pay their tithing, that it may be said of us well done good and faithful servants; and was followed in similar remarks by President Kimball, Edward Hunter, W. W. Phelps, Isaac Chase, and Zera Pulsipher.

The Patriarch again arose, to speak on the Word of Wisdom, and urging on the brethren to leave off using tobacco, &c.

[illegible] off the use of Tea, Coffee, &c., to [illegible] it by raising the right hand; seconded and carried.

And then put the following motion; calling on all the boys who were under ninety years of age who would covenant to leave off the use of Tobacco, Whisky, and all things mentioned in the Word of Wisdom, to manifest it in the same manner, which was carried unanimously.

The Patriarch then said, may the Lord bless you and help you to keep all your covenants, Amen.

President Young amongst other things said he knew the goodness of the people, and the Lord bears with our weakness; we must serve the Lord, and those who go with me, will keep the Word of Wisdom, and if the High Priests, the Seventies, the Elders, and others will not serve the Lord, we will sever them from the Church. I will draw the line and know who is for the Lord and who is not, and those who will not keep the Word of Wisdom, I will cut off from the Church; I throw out a challenge to all men and women. Have I not always counseled you right? I would rather you would cut me into inch pieces, than to flinch from my duty, the Lord being my helper. I would rather live with a few men who will serve the Lord, than live with ten thousand hypocrites. He then exhorted the men, the women, never to quarrel, to cease all contentions. If a man abuses you settle with him with kind words, but never go to law. Let every head of a family gather their family together night and morning, and wait on the Lord until his spirit shines on you like a cloud, and I say unto you in the name of the Lord God of Israel, *be you blest.*

Adjourned, until Wednesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Benediction by George A. Smith.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 10 o'clock a. m.

Conference called to order, and was opened with singing by the Choir.

Prayer by President Young, and singing.

E. D. Wooley bore testimony of the work of the Lord, that Joseph was a Prophet of God, and that Brigham is just as good a man as Joseph was, and he was as good a man as ever lived on the earth, &c.

President Young spoke on the subject of the Mormon Battallion, and why they went the journey. General Doniphan said in St. Louis that "if he had one thousand Mormon Boys, the same as the Mormon Battallion, he could do more good than all the United States soldiers that were there:" I say, if he had been a Mormon he would have been charged with treason, although the Government is good and the Constitution is as good as could be framed.

He then exhorted the Presiding Bishop to settle with the First Presidency, and all the Bishops, and require their tithing, the one tenth of all their real estate, of the value of their farms and possessions and all they have got, and then see that the Bishops settle with every man, and that he pays his tithing or we will disfellowship him from the Church. I will sell every particle of my property if a man can be found who will pay the cash, and I will put it all into the hands of Bishop Hunter, and I will tithe with, and in five years God will so bless me that I should be richer than any man in this community.

He then called on the First Presidency, the Twelve Apostles, High Priests, Seventies, and every person to know if they were willing to do as he told them when all hands were immediately raised.

He lifted his hands on high and with all the powers of the Holy Priesthood vested in him, he blessed the Saints in the name of the Lord God of Israel, when all the people said, Amen.

On motion the Conference was adjourned to the 6th October next, at 10 o'clock, and a Benediction by President H. C. Kimball.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Conference.

[illegible] was distinguished through [illegible] dependence of [illegible] truth. He [illegible] day, which began [illegible] over [illegible] and [illegible] ways to do what [illegible] of [illegible] Quorum [illegible] Office, were read; also a manifest of the Perpetual Emigrating Poor Fund Company.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday, to meet in the Bowery.

George A. Smith, Clerk.

Tuesday, Sept. 9th, 10 a. m.

Conference [illegible] by the Choir; prayer by Elder [illegible] and singing.

The [illegible]

Conference being called to order, was

The Frontier Guardian,
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.
☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1851.

Review of the News from Salt Lake.

[illegible] attention obtained by a strict observance of the following maxim: "Mind your own business." It is a precept to which we have given diligent heed; and we have had about all we could do to keep things right side up in our own field of labor where we have been placed in charge and under responsibilities, without directing or ordering any matters in the Territory of Utah. That has not been our post, and consequently we may not be able to respond to, or explain every matter that has been spoken of by the returning officers appointed by the Executive of the Nation for that Territory. But so far as our knowledge extends, we are happy to render to our friends any aid in our power, consistent with truth and honor; and anything inconsistent with these, would not be [illegible] to them nor credit to us, neither would they thank us for any production that might depart from the facts in the case. Governor Young has undoubtedly sent in his report, with a clear and explicit account of all official proceedings; and it will not be necessary for us to attempt to give a history of the difficulties in advance of the official documents; but to correct some statements that have already been made by the officers before alluded to; and when we make the corrections, we think that they will acknowledge that their minds have been refreshed. It is stated that Governor Young said that the Judiciary should not have a case to try if he could prevent it. This statement the Governor made, and we heard it; and we also heard his accompanying explanation which was this: He would exert an influence to prevent litigation among the people, and induce them to settle their differences by milder means than a resort to law. Brother going to law with Brother was what he should labor to prevent. But when he could not prevent litigation by a moral influence, he would turn the parties over to him, addressing Chief Justice Brandebury at the time at Mr. Rhode's house, in presence of Mr. Harris, Mr. Kimball, ourself, and several other gentlemen. With this explanation they all expressed approval we believe: Captain Day was also present at the same time; and now to see the light in which it is represented, we are not a little surprized. We are willing that the truth should be told; but when an incorrect version is given of anything connected with the affair, and we know it to be such, we feel it our duty to make the correction. There are many things spoken of in the papers and charged upon Governor Young and others that are alleged to have taken place before we arrived there, which was not until the Evening of the 17th of August. Of such matters, we cannot speak from any personal knowledge.

When Judge Brocchus delivered his speech at the Bowery, there was a strong personal prejudice against him in the minds of the people, as a principal reason why they did not listen to him with more attention and respect. If the Judge doubts the existence of that *personal* prejudice, we can give a faithful history of the causes thereof, and the public may judge whether those prejudices were well or ill founded. We will not accuse his Honor of any impropriety now: but we do know that if he had spoken the most brilliant and glowing truths that ever flowed from an Angel's lips, they would have fallen upon the ears of many of his audience with little or no force. We accompanied Judge Brocchus from Iowa to Salt Lake, and extended to him as many favors as he did to us, both of a *pecuniary* and *courteous* character, we believe; and does he intend to say that we are the Elder who spoke so disrepectfully of the American Government as he is represented to declare? Every body, almost, knows that we accompanied the Judge on his journey;—and is he willing to do us the *kindness* to allow us to lie under that imputation. If we had spoken thus of the Government, we would be silent and offer no remonstrance; but as we did not, and the Judge knows we never did in his hearing at any time nor in any place, we hurl the matter back from whence it came, leaving his Honor to dispose of it as he thinks best. We do not wish to mar the reputation or wound the feelings of any man who is just and upright, neither will we court the friendship or good will of any man who unjustly does us an injury.

The murder that is spoken of as having been committed in Utah, is not impartially represented. Let me ask those honorable gentlemen what they would do, provided an unprincipled wretch had, in their absence, entered their dwelling, and by various arts, stratagems, and devices, obtained a conquest over the heart and affections of the wife, demolished the temple of virtue and bequeathed upon your hands a legacy, in the shape of an illegitimate child, that whenever you looked upon it, you might be reminded, in the most thrilling and [illegible] manner of the disgrace and dishonor that [illegible] your domestic bliss. Would you not kill the scoundrel that did it? If you would not, you possess not the blood, spirit or nerve, that we think you do. Such were the circumstances under which Monroe was killed. Have there not been similar cases in the States, in which the avenger has been acquitted by acclamation? Or is this a more bloody affair than is almost daily committed in California under far less aggravated circumstances, and the perpetrator go at large unpunished?

We do not think it a safe precedent to allow men to take the law into their own hands; but it is difficult to control a spirited man in the moments of excitement such as these circumstances are calculated to arouse; and in our opinion, it would be equally difficult to find a Jury that would convict an honorable man for killing the scoundrel that thus robbed him of his peace, and [illegible]

[illegible]

the Mormon faith, and we believe that it is incorporated in the most popular religious creeds of the day, that as good a man as the man Christ Jesus died and descended into Hell; but rose again the third day from the dead, and ascended into Heaven. Now, if we should say that all people, when they die, must go to Hell, the righteous as well as the wicked, it might be a little startling to some. The righteous must follow the footsteps of their head and leader, if they expect to reign with him. An ancient Apostle said "they who suffer with him shall also reign with him." And a modern Apostle tells you that the three Hebrew children were cast into the fiery furnace, and came out without the smell of fire about their garments, which is a type of the righteous following the Captain of their Salvation through the gloomy empire of the Prince of darkness to the brighter realms of Eternal day. If Christ, Washington, Taylor, and Brocchus, all pass through that place, it is not inconsistent with the truth: But we have never heard a Mormon say that any of these men were burned there, or ever would be. But those wicked men that persecuted the three Hebrew children were burned up in that fire, which also shows that Hell will take hold of the ungodly, and persecutors of the righteous particularly, when they enter those accursed and benighted regions. This should make all men a little cautious and particular about what they say and do in relation to *Shadrack, Meshach, and Abednego*, lest when they pass the last fiery ordeal, the flames of Hell may consume them. We cannot say that Governor Young did not declare that General Taylor had gone to Hell, but we are so unaccustomed to that style of language that we feel very unwilling to admit it.

The prophecy on the 24th of July last, referred to by the officers, we of course did not hear: But if it was spoken as it is said; (and we do not like to contradict men who were present when we were not,) the Nation will have a sign, if they take the preliminary steps, whether there is any virtue or strength in this Mormon prophecy or not. We should hope that no such prediction would ever be fulfilled, or any cause for its fulfilment, in or upon the person of our worthy and high-minded Chief Magistrate, of whom we heard Governor Young freely speak in most favorable terms in a public speech. He said that he believed President Fillmore was a great and good man; and that a better President had not filled the Chair of State since the days of Washington—that Mr. Polk was also a good man, and no doubt intended the call for five hundred men from our emigrating camps, as a favor to the people; but spoke with much warmth against Mr. Benton, for designing or wishing to effect the overthrow of the Mormons by the operation. He claimed to be in possession of some evidence that gave him no very good feelings towards that man.

Of the elections and organization of Utah, we claim to have little or no knowledge. But its inhabitants being composed of people from various States and nations, and having, for some length of time, lived under no Constitutional law, it would be a matter of no little surprize if there were not some irregularities or "*blunders*" in the organization and first elections of that New Territory. When a child first begins to walk, he is apt to stumble a little; and it would be quite unkind and unfeeling in the Father to disown the child because of its inability to walk straight off at the first attempt, or to tie his feet and deprive him of the power of walking at all. While we are free to own that "*the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light*," we also expect to see the time when the wisdom of this world shall perish—when God will stain the pride of all glory, and bring into contempt the honorable of the Earth—when he will take the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, and the base things, (Governor Young is represented as a base thing,) and even things that are not to bring to nought the things that are, that no flesh should glory in His presence. After all, there is some kind of an inkling in us that things in general may take that kind of a turn that will make some of Gov Young's "blunders, foolish and thoughtless movements," &c., to appear like the wide spreading branches of the sturdy oak, having risen from the simple acorn. The human skeleton appears horrible, ill-shapen, and sickening; but when it is clothed with flesh, animated with life, and adorned with beauty, how changed its appearance! So strange and naked truth simply declared, without covering or ornaments, may, to many, appear equally objectionable. But when Jehovah clothes that weak and unseemly truth with honor, power, and glory, and exalts it on high, shame flies from its advocates and lights upon the brow of its opposers.

The United States is a Country and Government that we love. We were born within her dominions and raised and educated upon her soil. In her "bottoms" have we crossed the Atlantic six times,—under her protection we have roamed over the four Quarters of the Globe,—and often have proudly beheld her "Stars and Stripes" mirrored on the crest of the foaming billow,—bearing terror to enemies and commanding their respect, and inspiring hope and joy in the bosoms of her friends, and scattering the notions of Liberty in all the World.

Loving our Country as we do and wishing her long life and good days, we are anxious that she should take no precipitate step in relation to Utah that possibly she may have cause to regret; and feeling anxious for the welfare of Utah, we will do all in our power to protect her and her inhabitants from the effects of any ill-founded prejudice or partiality. We feel safe and easy however, to leave the fate and destiny of Utah in the hands of the General Government, knowing that that territory is in her hands and that she is in the hands of God. Let it, therefore, be the prayer of every Saint, "Guide the Nation in the path of wisdom, of justice, and of truth; and temper all her acts with mercy and good-will towards all people,—that she may shine like the Day Star in Heaven, as the harbinger of better times—the forerunner of the "perfect day," and sure precursor of the "Sun of Righteousness who is to arise with healing in his wings." Then the kingdoms of this world may become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ. More perhaps from time to time upon these matters.

[illegible]

Platte Argus.

This Paper says that Governor Young is an unnaturalized foreigner. Where did he get his information? He probably has so much on most subjects that he felt himself able to make the above statement without any information at all.

The Governor's Father was a soldier in the American Revolution—and when we saw him, he drew a pension. His Mother was an American Lady, and gave him birth on the Green Mountains of Vermont. So Mr. Argus has not hit the truth in this case; but has probably hit it in the following, in the very place where he missed it in the above.

"Mr. Babbitt, a distinguished member of the Mormon Church has renounced his connection with the same and come back to the States." What say you Br. Babbitt, is it so?

After writing the above article, we showed the manuscript to Mr. Babbitt, and he authorized us to say that it was unqualifiedly false so far as relates to his renunciation of the Mormon Creed.

Post Office.

We hear that some exertions are being made to remove Mr. Burdick, our present Post Master, and to supply his place with another. If any such move is on foot, we think it must be in some secret way: for we are confident that if the people wanted a change, and would honorably and openly apply to Mr. Burdick to resign, and recommend some other good man that the mass of the citizens might be in favor of, he would cheerfully do it: But as there seems to be no such wish expressed in any tangible form, we conclude that Judge Burdick will be continued in his place unless the Department shall have reasons for his removal that we know nothing of.

Pay the Printer.

Again we call on our delinquents to remember that they owe us, and that we want our pay. We want to settle up all our outstandings and pay off every body that we owe, and be square with the world again. We offer to take corn, hay, pork, beef, potatoes, butter, cheese, chickens, wood, and cash, also. But if there are any who are really poor, and will honestly tell us that they cannot pay us without distressing themselves or their families, we will forgive the debt and balance the account, and charge it to profit and loss. We trust that much further neglect will not induce us to leave the accounts with magistrates for collection. We do not mean this call for such as we have running accounts with, and that are ready to pay at any time if they owe us; but we mean those who owe us—have the means to pay, and give themselves no trouble to bring us any good turnips, potatoes, pork, beef, butter, cheese, flour, corn meal, and various other good things. Do you not know that "Brother Hyde" likes all these good things just as well as you do? And if he works and earns them, his mouth should not be muzzled! He would also like a little cash to buy some necessaries at the stores, and for various little contingencies that editors are sometimes subject to.

Some of our old friends who owe us nothing but good will, (and we can hardly say that they owe us that,) have remembered us. Our neighbor, Mr. Jackson, went down to St. Joseph and returned a short time since, bringing us a few cans of most excellent oysters from Mr. Tootle, (well known in this community,) with compliments, &c. He also brought us *something in a bottle*, from his mother. We cannot say what it was, but we can say that it was good, and we presume manufactured by herself from the products of her own valuable farm. They all have our best thanks for their kind remembrance, and friend Jackson also, for being the bearer of the tokens of their good will.

Letters of Recommendation.

When we have seen men possessing letters of recommendation from the highest sources, and from any and every body, and still anxious to obtain more, we are forced to this conclusion, that if it takes so much backing to support and uphold one man, he must have but little strength or merit of his own. So far as our experience has gone, we have seen some of the most reckless and unprincipled men armed with letters, vouchers, and documents innumerable. Let our Elders carry their letters of recommend in bold relief. A dignified respect for virtue and uprightness, language pure and chaste, manners easy and winning, a pure heart and clean hands; and then when you speak, your words are like the arrow shot from the bow of a strong archer. They impress upon every honest heart, this saving truth,—that God has sent you. This is all the letter you need except your lisence. Those who carry too many letters outside often carry too few in.

The Savannah Sentinel.

The first and second numbers of this neat and well got up Journal are on our table. It is published by Holly & Carter, and ably edited by C. F. Holly, Esq. Their terms of subscription are two dollars a year in advance. We beleive that Mr. Holly is favorably known in the West, and from personal transactions with him we give him the credit of being a punctual, and upright man. We bid the Sentinel success, and give it a place among our numerous exchanges, hoping that while the *Guardian* takes care of the frontier, the *Sentinel* may be on its watchtower in Savannah.

Savannah Sentinel in Want of a "Standard."

The above Journal asks us to exchange with him, the "Mountain Standard," our contemplated paper at the City of the Great Salt Lake. With this request, we will cheerfully comply if we shall be so fortunate as to raise it, perceiving by his last issue that he is deficient, and really needs one: and what makes us still more willing to exchange is, a very forcible *Apostolic* and Christian precept, "Render Good for Evil," and by so doing, we hope to spread the Oil of good-will over the turbid waters of spleen, [illegible], and ridicule which have made their channel through the columns of the "Sentinel." We wrote the other piece before the Sentinel showed us the [illegible] after.

Opinion.

[illegible]

Emulation.

The following is from the pen of a Kanesville School Girl—her first attempt, and uncorrected: Come on young misses, try your skill; and we will occasionally give your productions a place in the Guardian, particularly if they shall be as pretty as you, of which we entertain no doubt: and at the close of the present term, we will award to her who will give us the best piece, on any subject she may choose, three dollars—for the second best, two dollars, and for the third best, one dollar. These productions must not make less than three squares in the Guardian each. The writers must call no person to their aid in writing or correcting the pieces. They must be original and not borrowed; and we will publish them "verbatim et literatim" over their own signatures or fictitious ones, with the ages of the writer. Only one prize can be drawn by one Scholar; and none but those who are regular members of the School can obtain any prize. We think that prizes will also be awarded to the first, second, and third best Grammarians. Somebody will certainly encourage literature in both male and female; and we would advise all the Scholars to do their best in every branch of learning; for there may be more liberal and extensive rewards offered.

The Board of Judges will be Mr. Charles H. Bassett, Mr. Daniel Mackintosh, and Mr. Clark, the Perceptor.

Here follows the virgin product of the Youthful Contributor.

A Few Random Thoughts on Day and Night.

How beautiful it is to see the glorious Sun rising above the misty clouds which envelope the Eastern Horizon, and passing on to its Noon-day splendor! And again, how lovely the gorgeous Sun-set where he sinks behind the mellow tints of crimson and of gold. How beautiful it leaves the hill, and dale, and brook, bathed in the same mellow light!

Then comes twilight: how calm, serene, and beautiful is twilight! It seems as though all the poetry of the soul is shadowed out, and the mind follows its own bent, and roams in the flowery fields of Imagination. And night; how peaceful and holy it is, when the Moon struggles through the misty clouds that give but the shadowy outlines of her fair face, or when she shines in all her placid beauty.

Upon the whole, night has as many charms for me as day: for with the night comes calm meditation and deep thought. Who cannot look back to resolutions made during the quiet of night, and broken in the noise and bustle of the day, whether of a moral or intellectual character?

The light of day furnishes the materials of thought, but they can only be refined at night when the Moon is shining brightly and the Stars are up in their innumerable beauty.

Age, Fourteen. KANESVILLINA.

Woman.

This fairest part of God's creation is said to be the weaker vessel. If this be true, her burthens ought to be apportioned to the strength which she possesses: but ungenerous man who gives caste and tone to public sentiment and custom to society, has said that he may do what he please—may break over the rules of good society, rob woman of her good name, often unjustly—roam at large and revel in corruption and wickedness; yet he is often allowed to pass in the most refined circles, and is hailed as a most splendid and gallant gentleman: But if woman, in her weakness, should, perchance, make one mistep, she is hurled from the bright pinnacle of honor and fame, down into the gulf of degradation and despair, by the arm of public opinion and sentiment. Thus will society kill a woman, for that which they would not only consider excusable in man, but too often as a token of gallantry and superior tact.

While we say that man gives tone and caste to society, woman might do it if she would. She has the power and *inclination*; but lacks the moral stamina to put her power in force. If she would be a little more charitable to her own sex who may err—never be first to shun them—never express suspicion of them—never be first to denounce them; but always, when their characters are assailed, be ready for their defence, and never join in with the tide against them, she might be a guardian angel to her erring sister, and by protecting her, protect herself. What gives man superiority in this respect is, that he is not so apt to condemn his own sex for a wrong step as woman is hers. Man looks charitably upon his fellow and forgets the wrongs of his brother; and thus is he sustained in society. But when woman steps aside, the whole sisterhood join together to persecute her, to expose her, and are down upon her like a turkey upon a poor June bug. They erroneously think that their own credit and honor depend upon victimizing the unfortunate one who has taken a false step. They are mistaken. For when they have established the fact that one has gone astray, they have also established the probability that others may also. Thus, instead of protecting themselves by exposing the erring ones, they weaken the confidence of man in the whole blessed fraternity.

If woman would never knowingly admit a corrupt man into her society—if she would hurl back, with scorn and indignation, any and every aspersion upon the character of any of her sex, whether they are innocent or guilty—throw the mantle of charity over her accused sister, and indignantly reproach man with being the cause and author of the misfortunes of her sex, she would then use the power which she possesses to redeem her own, and bring them up to a level with man, if not exalt them above him.

Conventions may be held to assert woman's rights and to maintain them; but to no purpose at all, without she is more charitable to her own kind—more rigid and scrupulous about associating with unprincipled men, or allowing such in her society. The key of power is with woman; and with it, if she will consent to be degraded, or suffer her sex to be, the sin lies at her door. She may murmur, complain, grieve, and cry over her condition, but until she rises up in the dignity of insulted virtue and kindness, she must bear her yoke, and "with a daughter's obedience, submit to her chain."

Interesting Session.

If the time is not mostly consumed in Congress by pulling the wires for President making, the coming Session will be a very important one to the Nation. Our relations with some foreign powers are somewhat jostled by means of the Cuban and Mexican troubles; [illegible]

Surveyor General of Utah.

Some of our exchanges appear to be troubled because they say we have applied at Washington, through Judge Brocchus, for the office of Surveyor General of Utah. But we would say to those Journals: Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid, for we have applied for no such office through Judge Brocchus or any other man. But we think of applying for one,—we have not exactly determined what. It may be that we shall get the appointment of an *Extraordinary* Minister to settle the Cuban question, cool off Spain, hush up Austria, take Mexico under our wing, and tell France and England not to put their fingers in our Pie. Would'nt this be Extraordinary indeed! You only lie low and keep dark, and you'll see how it goes, if Judge Brocchus does not "*Crush us at Washington*." But why should'nt we receive an appointment, the St. Joseph Gazette to the contrary, notwithstanding!

Age of Discovery.

Is not the Pottowatamie District in the State of Iowa? We think so: though some, doubtless, more learned in the law than we, express serious doubts in relation to it. If we are not in Iowa, what State are we in? We do not know; but conclude that those who made the discovery must have been in the *State* of Clairvoyance, as we cannot see how any one in a natural *State* could make such a discovery through the thick veil of Iowa's Admitted Constitution, and particularly after the General Government have acted upon our Poll Book and Election matters. Guess its all right, and no chance to make a splurge about a New State. If there is no door open to elevation in the Temple of Legal Justice in the Constitutional State of Iowa, true merit holds the Key to an effectual door and may enter when it will. So we had better jog on in the old track and be content.

The Largest Yet!

Mr. Hardin handed to us a few days since a blood beet which weighed twenty ponuds. This beet is of the kind usually kept for table use. Who can beat that?

The Foreign Interference—British and French Fleets Ordered to our Coast.

The *National Intelligencer* confirms the statement that letters had been addressed by the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Crittenden, in reply to some recent communications from the Ministers of France and England, in relation to Cuban affairs, but at the same time states that the character given to the Secretary's letters by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *American*, is not altogether correct. The *Intelligencer* says:

The language of the letters is plain, direct, and frank, it is true; but there is in them nothing in the slightest degree discourteous, or inconsistent with the Secretary's own character and dignity, or the respect due to the distinguished functionaries he was addressing. That the letters were able, forcible, and manly, as well as respectful and courteous, no American need be told

The Washington Telegraph of the 29th ult., adds to this what it believes it has from good authority, that the letters of Mr. Crittenden were read to one of the editors of the *North American*, in Washington City, and that he could only err in his interpretation of them. The *Telegraph* adds the annexed important information:

An order has been issued by the British Admiralty, instructing a number of their naval vessels to cruise along the southern coast of the United States, and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. This order is now in this city, and a knowledge of its nature formed the basis of the letters of Mr. Crittenden to the British Minister: and we believe a similar order issued by the French government called for a like letter to that government, through its representative here. We can feed the starving subjects of Great Britain, but do not need the services of her navy as police force on our coast, and will not permit it.—[St. Louis Times.

The President's Proclamation.

The American Consul at Matamoras, having officially informed the President of the United States that an armed body of Texians had been organized and marched into the Territory of Mexico, with the view of aiding the Revolutionists, and that new enlistments were still being made for similar purposes, issued the following Proclamation, which we take from the Washington Republic, of the 23d ult.:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace. And whereas there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned, or may be seduced to take part in the same. And whereas such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law:

Now, Therefore, I have issued this, my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

J. J. Crittenden, acting Sec'y of State.

Monies Received Since Nov. 14, 1851.

A. Young,	1 00	A. Whiting,	[illegible]
W. Ainscough,	2 35	L. L. Leavitt,	[illegible]
W. E. Weeden,	0 50	A. Baldwin,	[illegible]
John Hodson,	1 00	W. J. Hawley,	[illegible]
Riddle & Co.,	13 00	Melvin Wilbir,	[illegible]
Gates Heit,	1 00	J. H. Russel Esq,	[illegible]
H. C. Ladd,	1 00	John Murray,	[illegible]
A. A. Bradford,	1 00		

Married.

In this town, by the Editor, on the 5th inst., Mr. WILLIAM D. TURNER, Merchant, to Miss AMANDA M. GEE, both of Kanesville. (Omitted in our last.)

Died.

In Kanesville, on Friday, 21st inst., of Typhus Fever, Elder WILLIAM HOWELL, late from Abardare, Wales. Aged 36 years.

Brother Howell has left behind him a name immortalized,—not engraven on monuments of wood and stone, the devices of men's hands; but gloriously inscribed with the spirit of the Highest on the tablet of many a pure, and honest heart, which *he* has been instrumental in turning from darkness to light, and from the power of sin unto the service of the living God.

Death, like the *hoar frost* does often pass by,
The stalwart and strong of the Earth;
While the pure and lovely violet lies,
Benumbed beneath his cold breath.

At Plumb Hollow Branch, October 12th, MARY SCROGGE, wife of Archibald Scrogge, a native of Scotland.

In Kanesville, on Thursday, the 20th inst., of Typhus Fever, PATIENCE D. NAOMA, daughter of Abraham and Patience D. Palmer, aged 7 years.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1.

A MEETING of the Citizens of School District, No. 1, will be held at the County Court House, on Monday evening, December 1st, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the board.

GEORGE W. ARMSERONG, Sec'y.
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

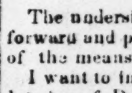
TAXES! TAXES!!

THE time for paying taxes is now come, and all persons will do well to attend to this call in season. No man is authorized to receive taxes for Pottawatamie County, except myself and Mr Horace Burdick, my Deputy.

County orders will be received only according to their numbers. If A, has an order of a late date and B, has one of an earlier date, A's order cannot be received for his tax until B's order is paid, because it is the oldest. Persons who are engaging to pay the taxes of others, or are buying and selling county orders, irrespective of their date and number, may find themselves deceived when they come to pay their taxes. I would be glad to accommodate all people; but my only safety is to act according to the letter of the law. After the first of January, there will be an additional charge upon those who do not pay before, and property will be liable to be distressed, which the officers will be under the necessity of doing.

LUKE JOHNSON, Collector and Treasurer
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by the subscriber, one BROWN OX, with white back and face, supposed to be five years old, and branded, "O. E. Bates," the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ENOCH HUNT.
Cooley's Mill, Nov. 28, 1851.—3t

WANTED!

The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to inform all my customers that from the 1st day of December, that I shall sell for cash, or country produce only. I would be happy to see all my friends, at my old stand on Hyde Street,

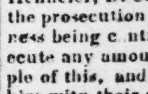
I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do., onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c. &c.

Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.

Positively No More Credit.

JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

Who Wants Oxen Shod?



THE subscriber having a good frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.
Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

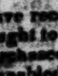
STOLEN OR STRAYED,
$6 REWARD.

TWO LARGE OXEN, one white and black spotted, with his horn lopped down under his eye, the other bright red, with large horns. Also, two RED and BLACK cows, one having the top of her horns cut off. Whoever will bring the above cattle, or give information to their recovery, will be amply rewarded, by

WM. HOWELLS.

N. B. W. H. has a fine ox, going on five, handy to the yoke which he will sell cheap.
Kanesville, Nov. 14, 1851.—3t.

CITY STOVE STORE.



M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire,
Also,
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freight, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from

$3 to $15.

[illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1851.

The Boundary with Mexico.

By the treaty with Mexico, if we mistake not, the boundary line was to be surveyed, run, and marked, in one year from the treaty. Upwards of three years have elapsed, and it is not yet done. Who is to blame for this? It would seem as if the Government of the United States cannot get anything done in double or treble the time, or at less than five times the expense, that individuals or private associations can. If they get things done by the job, or on contract, they are cheated in the work. The great seat of the disease is the lust for office, and a longing to make money out of the Government. When the office of Commissioner to run this boundary, under the treaty, was created, there were hordes of applicants for it from every quarter of the Union, for it gave $3,000 per year, besides the pickings and stealings. Mr. Bartlett, from Rhode Island, was the accepted suitor among those who paid their addresses for this office, after Colonel Weller and Colonel Fremont had both been discarded. Colonel Emery and Colonel McClellen had both been employed to do the scientific part of the business; but they were dispensed with, and Colonel James D. Graham, of the Topographical Engineers, was ordered to perform that service. We learn that Mr. Graham and Mr. Bartlett have got at loggerheads in relation to some question of rank, on their route through the woods.

Indeed, the Commission appears to be in a bad way. The last express received in New Mexico, from the "copper mines" on the back-bone of the Rocky Mountains, states that the Apaches had hooked all the mules, horses, oxen, sheep, and even victuals and drink, from the scientific and military expedition. How is all this to end? When will the boundary with Mexico be run?—[N. Y. Herald.

Proposal to Sell Cuba to England.

From the last foreign news published in the New York Tribune of the 27th October, we cut the following:

The Kolner Zeitung has letters from Madrid, of the 7th instant, stating that in a Cabinet Council, held on that day, M. Bravo Murillo proposed to his colleagues to sell the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico to England, for the sum of $150,000,000. He asserted that this sum represented the capital of the revenue which Spain received from these Islands. The correspondent of the Kolner Zeitung states, that M. Lersundy, the Minister of War, and M. Armero, the Chief of Marine, pretended to consider this proposal as a jest on the part of the President of the Council, but when they understood that M. Bravo Murillo really thought of submitting his plans to the Cortes, they expressed their indignation, and left the Council. Bravo Murillo, however, proceeded to detail his plans to the other Ministers. He said, the great object he had in view was to obtain money and credit—that Cuba would sooner or later be conquered by the United States, and that if such an event were to take place, Spain would lose the Islands, receive no indemnifications, and that she would besides have to bear the burdens of a protracted and expensive war.

Important from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival this morning of the schooner Major Barbour, Capt. Arnet, from the Rio Grande, we have important intelligence from the theatre of war on the Mexican frontier, up to Friday last.

We have no papers by this arrival, and the information which we have received is somewhat incoherent, though interesting. It appears that the revolutionary forces under Caravajal had attacked Matamoras, and after a desperate fight succeeded in entering the city; but having learned that a small American steamer plying on the Rio Grande, was coming up with Mexican troops, a body of the revolutionists, consisting of about 200 Texans, was detached from the main force and proceeded to attack her, with the intention of capturing the Mexicans and seizing two pieces of artillery which were on board.

The commander of the steamer having obtained information of this movement, immediately put about, and proceeded to the Brazos, placed the troops and two pieces of artillery on board the Mexican war steamer Neptuno. There they remained when Capt. Arnet left Brazos. It was thought that the troops were anxious to join the revolutionist.

The diversion of the Texans from Caravajal, caused a suspension of the attack upon Matamoras. But the revolutionary leader was hourly expecting reinforcements from the direction of Carmago, and when rejoined by the two hundred Texans, the attack was to be resumed with vigor. There can be little doubt that Matamoras fell into the hands of Caravajal on Friday or Saturday last.

From verbal report, we learn that many of the United States troops on the upper line have deserted, and joined Caravajal. We also hear that despatches have been received here for more troops.

In the first attack upon Matamoras, it is stated that the revolutionary forces lost only three men in killed, but the mortality on the side of the Mexicans was much greater. We have no particulars as to the number of troops under Gen. Avalos, but his men are said to have fought with greater bravery.

When Capt. Arnet left the Brazos, the Neptune was ready coaled, and it was supposed would make for a port some 150 miles south. The commander of the Mexicans asked permission to march through the United States territory, in order to reach Matamoras, but this was refused. The appearance of the Texans probably prevented him from going up on the Mexican side.

Our next news from the Rio Grande, which will be brought by the steamer Fanny or the brig Brownsville, we look for with great interest. The Fanny will probably arrive by Sunday or Monday.—[N. O. Picayune, 30th ult.

A National Convention of the Democratic party has been called for the first Monday in June, 1852, at Baltimore.

South America--Horrible, if True.

The Journal du Havre has the following: On the 1st of August the National Guard of Colonia had ventured to manifest their satisfaction at the departure of the troops at the garrison, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Moreno. At the same time they took little pains to conceal the fact, that the entrance of Generals Urquiza and Garzon into the Oriental Territory was not displeasing to them. Observing these symptoms of the tendency of public opinion, the police agents of Oribe hastened to inform Moreno, who was then encamped six leagues from Colonia. As soon as this officer had examined the reports of his spies, he returned with all speed to Colonia, bringing with him about 400 men and 200 horses, entered the town and gave the signal for a general massacre; men, "suspected" children, fell under the knives of the cut-throats. Moreno, to excite by his own example the fury of these assassins, with his own hand cut the throat of a young man named Napoleon Neves.

Fearful incidents marked the progress of this scene of carnage. The executioners, infuriated against their victims, were seen to mutilate them, to rob the corpses of their jewelry and ear rings, and, not satisfied with cutting of their fingers and noses, to cut up their skins into strips to make ropes for their cart harness. The refinement of cruelty which cannibals inflict upon their prisoners, has been fairly surpassed by a lieutenant of Oribe.

It is beyond a doubt that among the victims, the precise number of whom had not been ascertained at the departure of the last letters, was a Frenchman, who had been a long time established in Colonia, where he executed daguerreotype portraits, and who had always kept himself aloof from the political affairs of the country. This unhappy man has been basely massacred. At the moments when the cut throats of Moreno entered Colonia, he was enjoying the amusement of fishing. Two of them were expressly detached from the troop to put an end to him, and a few moments afterward his mutilated corpse was stretched upon the shore.—[Organ and Reveille.

Movement of Troops.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Washington has been received, ordering eight companies of the Rifle Regiment to Texas. It is understood, that Mr. Sanderson has been instructed to report the strength of his Regiment to the Adjutant General's office at Washington. The chiefs of the different corps are instructed to furnish supplies of different kinds for the regiment. This movement it is presumed, has reference to a suppression of the troubles on the Rio Grande frontier—in which Americans are participating, in violation of our laws and treaty obligations.

The news from Mexico represents the War of Revolution as increasing rapidly. The Insurgent are still victorious, having taken every town and position they have attacked. Nothing has been done yet by the Government to strengthen their forces The troops are fighting on the defensive, but are routed in every quarter by the Revolutionists, all of whom are determined to gain their ends or carry the war into the heart of the country. The Government must act promptly, or yield to the demands which are embraced in the petition of the Insurgents.

It was thought that the late Mexican war had improved the Mexicans in the art and science of fighting, but the defects that have marked the progress of the present insurrection, seem to have increased their cowardice. Something must be done soon by Mexico, or she will sink, if possible, still lower in the scale of nations, will be overrun with her own soldiers, who will battle down her own cities, and destroy all the improvements which peace and civilization have reared. There will be some hard fighting there before the Insurgents can be compelled to surrender the cause they have espoused.—[Organ and Reveille.

Kossuth—Important Movement.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 1st.

A despatch has just been received at the Navy Departments from Commodore Morgan. The New York Herald states: Late accounts have been received from the steamer Mississippi at Gibralter respecting Kossuth, and it is now doubtful whether he comes to this country.

Kossuth assumes the air of a conqueror and not of an exile, and makes no secret of his intention to raise funds in England and France for the purpose of attacking Austria, and revolutionizing Europe. This induced the French authorities to refuse him permission to enter France.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 3d.

It is rumored that the Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Minister, has informed Mr. Webster that he has received orders to withdraw, as soon as Kossuth is received as the guest of the United States.

Mr. Rives, the American Minister at Paris, has been recalled.

Havana Consul.

The Washington Telegraph says that, as yet, neither Col. James H. Walton, nor Col. Langdon, of the Mobile Advertiser, has been appointed to the Havana Consulship, though both are prominently spoken of in the knowing circles of Washington, for this desirable post.—[Missouri Republican.

FIRST ASSISTANT P. M. GENERAL.—Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., formerly the Second Assistant P. M. General, has been transferred to the position of the First Assistant.—[St. Louis Union.

New Steamboat Enterprise.

The people of St. Johns, Newfoundland, are endeavoring to effect a communication by steam with Great Britain.

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.—The following telegraphic despatch we find in the Baltimore Patriot:

The yellow fever has broken out here and has caused great alarm. The boards of health held a meeting and reported that the disease was not increasing, and advising all strangers to stay away at present.

To Sawyers.

Do not forget to have on hand some nice Lynn Lumber for wagon beds. When you stick it up to season, place your airing or seasoning strips near the ends to prevent checking.

Coquette.

The true definition of the above term is, a rose tree, from which every beau plucks a leaf, and leaves the thorns for the husband.

Elder Benson's Appointments.

At Carterville, Monday 10 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 1.
At Springville, " 3 " P. M., " 1.
At Macedonia, Tuesday 10 " A. M., " 2.
At Pleasant Grove, " 6 " P. M., " 2.
At Pleasant Valley, Wed'y 10 " A. M., " 3.
At Indian Mill, " 3 " P. M., " 3
At Davis Camp " 6 " P. M., " 3
At McOlney's Branch Thur'y 10 " A. M., " 4
At Zebriskies Hollow. " 6 " P. M., " 4
At Brownells Camp, Friday, 10 " A. M., " 5
At Allred's Camp, " 6 " P. M., " 5
At Pigeon Grove, Saturday, 10 " A. M., " 6
At Stanley's Branch, " 6 " P. M., " 6
At Big Pigeon Tabernacle, Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 7.
At Little Pigeon, Sunday, 3, o'clock, P. M., Dec. 7
At Upper Crossing of Keg Creek, Monday, 11 o'clock, P. M. Dec. 8.
Highland Grove, Monday, 6 o'clock, P. M., Dec. 8
Coonville, Tuesday, 6 P. M., Dec. 9

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Kanesville, September 30, 1851.

A.
Alexander, Alvan
Adison, Hiram
Adams, David
Adams, James 2
Atkinson, Isaac
Andrews, M. W.
Ashten, Thomas

B.
Briden, Miss S. B.
Buchanan, John
Birch, Richard
Baker, W. H.
Bowen, John 2
Boothe, William
Brown, Thomas
Brown, Mary Jane
Berrian, James
Blakey, William 2
Bigler, Jacob
Bennet, Miss Ellioner
Baley, Miss Martha
Brown, J. B. 2
Badgers, William
Ballard, Philip 2
Bottoms, John
Bouchey, Joseph
Brown, T. D.
Boice, Sarah

C.
Chapman, Thomas C. 2
Cotton, Noah
Cottrell, S. L.
Clark, Dan.
Clark, G. W.
Carpenter, Wm. H.
Cordingly, Thomas
Caslit, Wm
Coe, Leir
Canning, George
Carter, William
Cordey, T. M.
Cox, Cordelia E.
Catlin, George W
Calkavon, Margaret
Christy, H. C
Colebrook, Charles
Cunningham, Wm.
Carter, Dominicus

D
Davis, J H D
Dunham, Margaret
David, Jeremiah 2
Diam, William
Dragon, Thomas
Davis, Sarah W
Dunham, Cornelius
Dagley, Joseph
Dowitt, Polgan
Danill, Colawa
Derby, R
Derby, Erastus H.
Douglas John
Davis, Nathan

E.
Ebey, Sarah
Ewell, Mary
Edwards, Mary Jane
Edon, James
Engle, John

F
Fish, Willis
Frost, Maccaslin
Fellon, Mary A. 2
Findly, H. C. D.
Fisher, Jefferson

G.
Grabill, William
Gore, Flora
Groshog, Uriah
Gramer, Elizabeth C.
Grover, Thomas
Grant, Eliza Jane
Gustin, Ames
Grand, Eliza
Gardner, James

H.
Huse, John
Hobson, Jesse
Hays, Philander
Hopkins, Ezekiel
Henderson, John A.
Harris, Thomas
Hunter, William 2
Horn, John
Hambleton, M. D.
Hepner, George
Halv, Henry
Higley, Marvin
Hawke, Wm.
Henslow, F.
Hutton, N. H.
Hampton, Benjamin
Hendrix, Abram
Hallitt, M
Hatch, Josephus
Humphreys, George W.

J
Jones, J W
Jenkins, William
Jamieson, Alfred
Jones, Moses
Jones, Robert
Jacobs Michael

K
Kelley, Abijah
Kinder, W J
Kelley, Alexandea
Kocher, Aaron
Kelley, Joseph

L
Lobbin, Washington P.
Larpenteur, Charles
Lokins, Johnson
Lamoureux,
Lewis, John
Lemmon, James

M
McCall, Elijah
Milton, John E
Mills, Martha
Murray, Harriet
Mack, Temperace
McQueen, Byram
McKnight, Thomas
Martin, Selinda H
Manhard, Henry
Marsh, Lucinda
Martin Samuel G
Marshall, F J

N
Newel, Maria L

P
Publes, J G
Parker, A
Page, Edward L 3
Picket, Wm.
Phelps, Morris
Polk, J W
Perkins, Mrs. Sarah

R
Randol, C
Rhoder Alonzo
Ross, George
Ray. B

S
Sharp, Henry K
Sperry, William
Skinner, Orlanda
Scott, Andrew H 2
Steel, Samuel
Shay, Francis
Skeen, Joseph
Stiket, D.
Sperry, Amelia
Spencer, William W
Sexton, Free
Sitton A. J
Stanley, Moses
Swan, George C
Stevens, Michael

T
Thornton, S. S.
Taggart, G W
Tibbot, Samuel
Toplis, Elias

V
Vallier, Mary Jane
Vancott, John
Vincent, William B

W
Worden, Nathaniel
Williams, Andrew
Willis, John
Wheeler, A F
Wheeler, Charles
Webb, James W
Wilky, James W
Warren, William

T. BURDICK, P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STAGE FARE REDUCED.

WE only charge $6 00, in stage, from Kanesville to Fort Desmoine. $9 00 to Oscaloosa $12 00 to Fairfield. $15 00 dollars to Iowa City Burlington or Keokuk. And only $18 00 to St. Louis, while navigation is open, by Stage and Steam boat. We are also running Stages from Keokuk Burlington, and Muscatine, to all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Please to give us a trial. Eastern Stage Office is kept at the Bluff House, and W. B. Roland, is authorized to receive all Stage fares, for Fort Desmoines, and east of that.
JOHN FRINK & CO.
By D. Remick.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.—4tf

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.
J. McGREGOR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.
St. Louis, Mo.
N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.
St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

STAGE HOUSE.

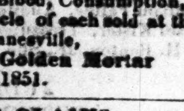
AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, [illegible] the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point. HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.
Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SDIER'S CLAIMS.



ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

SAINT LOUIS
Boot and Shoe Store,
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.
Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See.
JOHN HUNTINGTON.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

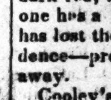
ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of
Almost every thing under the Sun,
ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of
GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.
DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

STATE OF IOWA, County of Mills.
SAMUEL MARTIN, vs. MARY MARTIN. Petition for Divorce.

NOW comes Samuel Martin by his solicitor, A. C. Ford, and files his bill of complaint and also an affidavit, that the above named Mary Martin, is a non-resident of this State. Now, unless you the said Mary Martin, shall be, and appear before the next District Court of said County, to be holden in Coonville, on the first day of December, A. D., 1851, and plead or Demurr thereto; the alegations of said bill, will be taken as confessed against you, and a Decree entered in accordance with the prayer of the Petitioner.
W. N. NOYES, District Clerk.
A. C. FORD, Solicitor for Complaint.
Coonville, Nov. 1, 1851.—4w

ESTRAY.



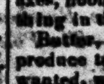
TAKEN up by the subscriber, one yoke of cattle—one a dark brindle with a white back and white face, the other a dark red, with some white spots on him. The red one has a swallow fork in the right ear, whoever has lost these, will please call on me at my residence—prove property, pay charges and take them away.
ENOCH HUNT.
Cooley's Mill, Pottawatamie, Co., Nov. 1.—3t

FOUND.

A TEN DOLLAR BILL was found by my daughter, on the street a few days since, whoever has lost the same will please call on me, next door to the Deseret Hotel, prove property, pay this advertisement, &c., upon which the funds will be delivered.
L. R. CHAFFIN.
Kanesville, Oct. 29, 1851.—3t

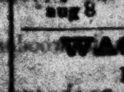
WANTED—100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid.
JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.

ESTRAY.



TAKEN up by the subscriber at J. Dunn's, Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, 1 STAG, 6 years old, some white on his sides, whoever has lost the same will please apply at the forementioned place,—prove property, pay charges and take him away.
C. DUNN.
Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Oct. 31, 1851.—3t

BLOW UP JOHN!



THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, ½ mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawatamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.
Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Iron-ing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write.
WM. A. BEEBE.
P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons.
W. A. BEEBE.
Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
LOUIS [illegible],
West side of Broadway, between Lebeaume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,
North St. Louis, Mo.
IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice. Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale. All work warranted [illegible], but the best seasoned materials are used.
St. Louis, Oct. 15, 1851—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE firm heretofore existing as SMITH CLARK & Co., at Council Bluffs, [illegible] mutually dissolved [illegible]. All payments [illegible] F. J. [illegible] [illegible] at Council Bluffs, Iowa. [illegible]
R. H. CLARK.
F. J. WHEELING.
Council Bluffs, Sept. 29th, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!! AT THE EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492 Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;
577 do Plates, do;
30 do Soups, do;
243 do Bowls, do;
175 do tumblers, do;
210 Sugars, teapots, & creams, do;
615 Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;
55 Cov do tureens, butters, &c., do;
25 doz pitchers, do;
3 doz Wash Basins, do;
15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers; do;
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;
136 pieces Lustre China, do;
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;
Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.
OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.
I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.
I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.
Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.
Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored.
JOHN GOOCH Jr.
Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful
FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.
put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic. Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cogniac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.
Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.
We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.
A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent, to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.
REFERENCES—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. [illegible] Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; [illegible] Day, do.
Salt Lake, June 12, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store,
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THANKFUL for past patronage, I have [illegible] the people of St. Louis, who may [illegible]
St. Louis, Sept. 15th 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and [illegible]
[illegible] C. VOORHIS & CO.
HAVE just received [illegible] a splendid assortment of [illegible] which they now offer [illegible] ever offered in this market.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

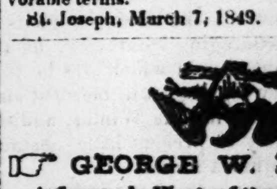
[illegible]
THE [illegible] on Main Street, [illegible]
Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—6t.

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!
I'll buy your hops! ye country lass and lasses, For which I'll give you, lots of looking glasses, Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose, So Hop around, and get your dancing shoes.
Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS!
GREAT GOODS!!
THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.
Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.
Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller.
IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have put stock to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.
I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave: will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some
Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.
Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,
ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.



GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa.
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR
JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.
All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.
MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.
THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.
THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.
E. M. GREENE, Clk.
N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clk.
Kanesville, Iowa, June 18th, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanesville, June [illegible], 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL, COMPOUND BOWEL PILLS.
THE best medicine that can be had for the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this Western Country. [illegible]
[illegible]

F[illegible] for sale at the Emporium [illegible]
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--NOVEMBER 28, 1851. NUMBER 22.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Dollar Newspaper.

The Destiny of Empire.

Brave men! the living truth thus calmly spoken,
Was dearer to thee, than thy life betrayed;
It stay'd thy mighty heart all crushed and broken,
Wounded and bleeding, and but undismay'd.

Nobler than all thy deeds of self-devotion—
Purer than virtue in thy heart that dwelt—
Brighter than sunlight on life's stormy ocean,
That burning truth, before which thrones shall melt.

'Twas but a word, but like the lightning's flashes
It will blaze athwart the gloom that shrouds the world.
While in its track shall lie the loathsome ashes
Of tyranny and power, to ruin hurled.

It must be so!—Time cannot end without it.
The "thousand years of peace" are yet to come;
God's word is pledged! what human heart can doubt it?
Man must be free! Tyrants behold your doom!

Up through the vista of the years before us,
The eye of Faith discries with folds unfurl'd,
Heaven's banner waving in protection o'er us,
Inscribed with "Freedom to a suffering world."

E'en now the work speeds on—for thrones are crumbled—
The sceptre trembles in the tyrant's hand,
And proud, disdainful kings are daily humbled,
As Freedom's voice is heard throughout their land.

The cry of "Suffrage"—"People"—"Constitution,"
So long derided, has at length been heard,
And through the ages pealing in confusion,
It is not passing as an idle word.

The rank of lords, and dukes, and kings, and princes,
Is fritter'd down to emptiness at last;
And time will show that all such vague pretences
Are to be buried in the dreamy Past.

The time is coming when the countless number
That bow in Serfdom at the feet of Power,
Shall waken from their deep and awful slumber
And seize the world as Freedom's rightful dower.

The work is speeding on—the day is breaking!
Its golden light is beaming on our land;
And at the sight Old Monarchy is quaking
With fear, and trembling in his heart and hand.

The work will cease not! 'Tis begun, not ended:
Each year will add new triumph as it flies,
Until o'er Earth an Empire be extended,
Without a king but Him who rules the skies.

E'en now I hear, out from the coming distance
The welcome tones of a prophetic voice—
While nations smile as with a new existence—
"The Almighty reigneth! let the earth rejoice!"

MISCELLANY.

Mining Intelligence.

The news from all the mining regions is of the most encouraging charactar, as regards the amount of gold which will be taken out The dry diggings will be most successfully worked during the Winter, and the rain will be likely to present little obstacle to working the quartz mines.

Many companies are preparing to work quartz mines with improved machinery, and we shall expect to hear of a heavy yield from those mines. Supplies are being rapidly sent forward. and there seems to be no well founded reason to suppose that less work will be done through the winter than the past summer.

From Moquelumne Hill there is the most cheering intelligence. The miners have discovered gold in spots where they never before dreamed of looking for it; and it would appear from the accounts, that there is not an acre of ground in that region where the soil is not strongly impregnated with the precious metal.

The accounts from the bars on the Toulumne and the Mariposa mines are quite as gratifying. Business is brisk, and rich mineral developements are daily made.

The Stockton Journal says: All the accounts we have from the southren placers agree in representing them as being qually productive now as at any time during the past year.

The Sacramento Union says, the company which was organized the last Summer for the purpose of diverting the waters of Bear River at a point near Illinoistown, and throwing the stream into Auburn, are successfully prosecuting their labors. We hear that upwards of 500 men are employed in the construction of this work, which will be completed in the course of six weeks. The incalculable advantages to be derived from a copious supply of water in this flourishing mining town, are apparent to those who are familiar with the richness of the mineralogical deposits in that vicinity of the village. Earth is now being carted to the North Fork, a mile distant, and although transportation down the precipitous hills which skirt the river is tremendously expensive, still the diet pays well. There is no settlement in the State which so imperatively demands a bounteous supply of water as Auburn. and we are assured that the company which has invested its capital in this waterprize will be abundantly remunerated for their outlay.

We learn from packers and miners from the mining districts, that on all the bars of the Yuba River, the yield is large, very large, even upon such bars as were abandoned last season; one in particular, known as "Condemned Bar," they are realising $25 to the man, and have been for six or eight weeks past, which may continue for a much longer period.

From all we can gather from the different diggings, gold dust will be a drug in this market this fall.

The Nevada Journal says: a correspondent writing us from Funk's Bar, on Yuba, says he has heard many of the mining companies declare, that during 36 pounds of dust per day the week before. The Ohio and Grand Companies were also doing well. The Gold Bar Company will not be able to do much until another year. At your next Board of Supervisors meeting, we hope that a petition will be presented for the establishment of a ferry across the river at Rose's Bar. Many persons will be there to work the bars, and a ferry is much needed.

The Sacramento Transcript says: The Ohio and Grand Companies, on the Middle Fork, are doing well. The Gold Bar Company will not be able to do much until another year. At your next Board of Supervisors meeting, we hope that a petition will be presented for the establishment of a ferry across the river at Rose's Bar. Many persons will be there to work the bars, and a ferry is much needed.

The Spanish Flying Machine.

The inventors of the machine, Don Diego de Salamanca and his Daughter, are about to arrive at Paris, to show the effect of this marvellous invention.

The machine is very simply; it consists of a case two feet long and one foot wide, adapted to a band of leather round the waist buckled behind. Two iron rods fastened to the case, support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple and ingenuous mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automaton in motion. The mechanism is worked by means of a handle. It sets in work two large wings ten feet long made of very thin caoutchouc covered with feathers, and the wings may be so worked as to produce vertical perpendicular or horizontal flight. The handle has also to be turned every quarter of a league to regulate the distance. The operation of turning lasts a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beats the air like the oars of a boat, or rather as the feet of the Swan when it swims. By means of this curions machine a man can go, almost as rapidly as a carier pigeon, from the Hotel de Villie to the Arc de trumpe de l'Etnite, in eight, minutes, and half an hour to Versailles.

Curiosities of the Arctic Expedition.

The New York News gives the following account from an officer of the American Arctic expedition, of the boats used in that region:

"Kyacs" are a kind of boat used by this people, and are certainly very curious affairs, four of which were brought in the Advance. They are made by stretching seal skins over a light frame work of wood, shaped very much like a flattened cigar, both ends being very sharp, with a hole in the top about 14 inches in diameter. The whole length of a boat is about 12 feet, by 14 inches in width, and 8 inches deep at the centre. The boatman slides his legs and hips through the aperture in the top of the boat, extending his legs lengthways, while from his hips up, are outside. This part of the body is covered with a seal skin. made the same as a "Jumper," and lashed with drawing strings at the bottom, to a rim round the aperture in the boat. The boatman propels his craft with a double bladed paddle, about 7 feet in length, made of light wood, and slightly made; the main part but about 1¼ or 2 inches in diameter, and the blades four inches wide, and ornamented with Ivory. With this he moves his boat through the water at a very rapid rate. By a dexterous movement with his oar, an expert boatman will completely turn his boat over, and come up on the opposite side, still retaining his accustomed situation.

In this fragile vessel he pursues his avocation of spearing seals in the roughest weather, for which purpose he has a barbed spear several inches long, made of steel, and very sharp, which is attached to an ivory point about eight inches in length and 2½ inches in diameter: to the steel is attached a line, forty feet in length, made of the hide of the Walrus, and this is fastened to a bladder made of the skin of the seal, and filled with air, lying on the after part of the boat.

When the spear enters the seal, it is arranged so that it disengages itself from the ivory point, by the point slipping at the same instant from the staff, but is attached by a string and floats with it, while at the same time the bladder to which the line was attached, is thrown overboard, preventing the seal sinking any farther than the length of the line; the staff and seal are then recovered at their leisure. For killing waterfowl, of which there are but few, a sharp, round spear is used, attached to a staff seven feet in length. These spears are thrown with astonishing accuracy, rarely, if ever missing their mark. Another manner, and the easiest by far, of spearing the seal, is by doing it through a hole in the ice where they come up to breathe; they will frequently scratch holes through the ice from the under side, where it is several feet thick, to get fresh air. The natives are accustomed to the noise made by the scratching, and will hear them a long distance and watch for them, and as soon as they make their appearance they are at once killed and secured.

The Two Paths.

There are two paths leading through this world, in one or the other of which every traveller on the journey of life is found walking. The one is the path of duty, and the other is the way of the transgressor. Every step in the former path elevates the character, and plants the immutable basis of truth and rectitude. Every step in the latter is a fearful descent in the direction of the great dismal swamp of abandoned guilt. At the outset, these two paths seem to our confused perception, to run so nearly parallel that we attempt to step from one to the other as best suits our inclinations. But this is a fearful experiment, for as one road is ascending and the other descending they very soon seperate so widely that those on the downward course are utterly unable to climb again upon the high road of rectitude, and unless the arm of the son of God is reached for their rescue they must continue in the way of the transgressor, which is hard in this life, and leads to endless perdition. It becomes us then to look well to our footsteps, and ascertain without delay in which of these two paths we are walking; Every act of our lives, every word of our mouths, and every thought of our hearts has a moral character—is either in accordance with the will of God or in opposition to that will and consequently must affect our destiny here and hereafter.

Reader in which of these roads are you now walking? Assuredly—for the law of Eternal Truth sets behind it the broad mark of distinction between them—you walk in one manner or the other. [Classic Illustrated.

IOWA STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE.

Officers.		Residence.
Stephen Hempstead,	Governor,	Dubuque.
Geo. W. McCleary,	Secretary,	Iowa City.
William Pattee,	Auditor,	"
Israel Kister,	Treasurer,	Bloomfield.
T. H. Benton, Jr.,	Sup. Pub. Inst.,	Iowa City.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

Joseph Williams,	Judge,	Muscatine.
J. F. Kinney,	"	West Point.
George Greene,	"	Cedar Rapids.

DISTRICT COURTS.

1st dist.,	Geo. H. Williams,	Judge,	Keokuk.
2d	James Grant,	"	Davenport.
3d	J. C. Knapp,	"	Keosauqua,
4th	James P Carleton,	"	Iowa City.
5th	William McKay,	"	Ft. De Moins.
6th	James Sloan,	"	Kanesville.

COUNTY COURTS.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence
Allamakee,		Monona.
Appanoos,	Reuben Riggs,	Centreville.
Boone,	Sam. McCall,	Boonborough.
Buchanan,	O. H. P. Roszell,	Independence.
Cedar,	S. A. Bissell,	Tipton.
Clinton,	A. R. Colton,	De Witt.
Clayton,	——Williams,	Garnsville.
Des Moines,	Charles Mason,	Burlington.
Dubuque,	W. Y. Lovell,	Dubuque.
Davis,	W. Cameron,	Bloomfield.
Delaware,	——Benson,	Delhi.
Decatur,		Nine Eagles.
Dallas,	——Burnes,	Adell.
Fayette,	Thomas Woodle,	West Union.
Fremont,	T. Greenwood,	Dayton.
Guthrie,	T. Bryan,	
Henry,	M. T. Edwards,	Mt. Pleasant.
Iowa,	W. H. Wallace,	Marengo.
Jackson,	D. F. Spurr,	Bellevue.
Johnson,	F. H. Lee,	Iowa City.
Jones,	Joseph Mann,	Anamosa.
Jefferson,	Moses Black,	Fairfield.
Jasper,	Jesse Rickman,	Newton.
Keokuk,	John Baker,	Lancaster.
Lee,	Ed. Johnson,	Fort Madison.
Linn,	N. W. Isbell,	Marion.
Louisa,	W. Williams,	Wapello.
Lucas,		Chariton.
Mahaska,	J. L. C. Crookham,	Oskaloosa.
Muscatine,	A. Washburn,	Muscatine.
Marshall,	J. B. Hobbs,	
Marion,	Joseph Brobst,	Knoxville.
Monroe,	D. A. Richardson,	Albia.
Madison,	J. A. Pitzer,	Winterset.
Mills,	Wm. Smith,	Coonville.
Pottawatamie,	T. Burdick,	Kanesville.
Polk,	F. G. Burbridge,	Ft. De Moins.
Poweshiek,		Montezuma.
Scott,	Wm. Burris,	Davenport.
Van Buren,	C. Mayne,	Keosauqua.
Wapello,	Silas Osborne,	Ottumwa.
Washington,	Enoch Ross,	Washington.
Warren,	W. P. Henderson,	Indianola.
Winneshiek,		
Wayne	Seth Anderson,	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

A. C. Dodge,	Senator,	Burlington.
G. W. Jones,	"	Dubuque.
Bernhart Henn,	Representative,	Fairfield.
Lincoln Clark,	"	Dubuque.

U. S. OFFICERS.

Dist. Judge,	J. J. Dyer,	Dubuque.
" Attorney,	S. Whicher	Muscatine.
" Marshal,	S. B. Shelleday,	Newton.
Surveyor Gen'l,	Geo. B. Sargent,	Dubuque.

IOWA CITY LAND OFFICE.

Register,	H. D. Downey,	Iowa City.
Receiver,	Eastin Morris,	"

FAIRFIELD LAND OFFICE.

Register,	Frs. Springer,	Fairfield.
Receiver,	W. H. Wallace,	"

DUBUQUE LAND OFFICE.

Register,	T. McKnight,	Dubuque.
Receiver,	M. M. Mosley,	"

THE IOWA PRESS.

Paper.	Location.	Proprietor.
Express, daily,	Dubuque,	W. H. Merritt & Co.
Herald, "	"	Holt & Mahony.
Tribune, "	"	A. P. Wood.
Democrat, weekly,	Bellevue,	J. B. Dorr.
Banner, "	Davenport,	T. J. Eagle.
Gazette, "	"	A. Saunders.
Era, "	Cedar Rapids,	D. C. Finch.
Enquirer, "	Muscatine,	H. D. LaGossitt.
Journal, "	"	N. M. McCormick.
Reporter, "	Iowa City,	George Paul.
Republican, "	"	S. M. Ballard.
Times, "	Wapello,	D. Sneward.
Gazette, "	Burlington,	Child & Tazzard.
Hawkeye, tri-weekly,	"	L. D. Stockton & Co.
Telegraph, daily,	"	Morgan & McKinney.
Legal Inquisitor, monthly	"	"
Statesman, weekly,	Fort Madison,	Phelps & Eads.
Dispatch, tri-weekly,	Keokuk,	Armstrong & Co.
Whig, weekly,	"	Howell & Bowen.
American, "	Keosauqua,	L. D. & H. Morris.
Observer, "	Mt. Pleasant,	G. G. Galloway.
True Democ't "	"	S. H. Hewe.
Sentinel, "	Fairfield,	Ezra Drown.
Ledger, "	"	O. McCraney.
Herald, "	Oscaloosa,	Needh'm & M'Neely.
Star, "	Ft. Des Moines,	Bates & Hull.
Journal, "	"	F. Myres & Co.
Republic, "	Ottumwa,	Baker & Johnson.
Courier, "	"	
Guardian, semi-monthly,	Kanesville,	Orson Hyde.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The New York *Times* translates the following portion of a political catechism from "*Il Fischietto*," an Italian paper published at Turin:

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?

Answer—The Frenchman.

Who is the heaviest?—*The German.*

Who is the most serious?—*The Englishman.*

Who is the most vivacious?—*The Swiss.*

Who is the proudest?—*The Spaniard.*

Who is the most humble?—*The Russian.*

Who is the most enterprising?—*The Pole.*

Who is the laziest?—*The Turk.*

Who is the widest awake?—*The American.*

Who is the sleepiest?—*The Hottentot.*

Who has all these virtues and vices mixed together?—*The Italian.*

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—What are those? asked the Queen of a Connecticut potter, who was exhibiting wares in the Crystal Palace.

Why, those are wooden nutmegs, from Connecticut.

Oh! my! exclaimed Victoria, as she turned to the Prince, who mildly remarked: Connecticut was always some pumpkins.

The next day the potter received an order for six barrels of wooden nutmegs.

More whisky is shipped from Cincinnati than from any other port in the West. Large quantities, however, are retained for home consumption, and sold to the numerous distilleries in this county.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Frink & Co's., Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph,

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent,

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

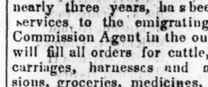
Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.



THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash. Speak quick.
Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

NEW CODE.

RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, owa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.
EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York and Boston. Our stock is complete, and to one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock Consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Glassware;

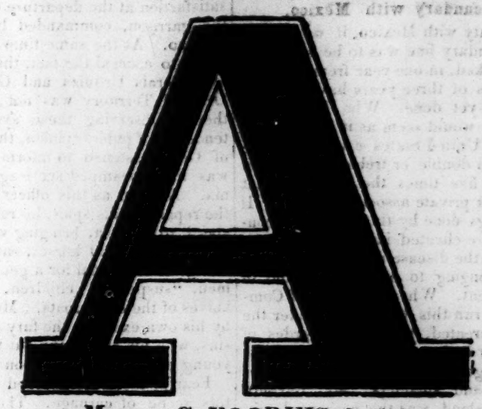
Ready made Clothing, Clothing Goods, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, with many yet unenumerated, all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, as well as those who purchase for their own use, to our Wholesale Prices; our determination being to sell our goods at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Call and see us.

J. E. JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of pnblic patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Surdiues, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the
o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,

WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Menecly's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON.
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew,
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to
J. K. COOK.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative, Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Agwe Pills.

Received, and for Sale by,
HUNTSMAN & WHARAM,
DRUGGISTS.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
232 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM SIMON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the Fancy Goods and Variety line, at prices that cannot fail to please. He intends to keep a good assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Umbrellas, Parasols and Canes, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Peddlers and the Trade.

232 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 23d 1851.—6m.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

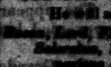
IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For farther particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spanish tobacco; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. Should persons preferring cattle, will exchange goods to own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1851.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.

PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they have just opened a Provision Store on Mr. Hunt's old stand near the Steam Ferry, where they intend to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING.

He will also have constantly on hand